EXHIBIT B

1	
2	APPEARANCES: (Continued.)
3	RICHARD W. BREWSTER, ESQ. For Defendant Lombardo
4	DAVID SMITH, ESQ.
5	For Defendant Basile
6	JOSEPH BENFANTE, ESQ. For Defendant Temperino
7	Tour Dozontality Tour Carry
8	
9	Court Reporter: Holly Driscoll
10	225 Cadman Plaza East Brooklyn, New York
11	718-260-2469
12	
13	Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript produced by computer.
14	
15	
16	* * *
17	·
18	THE CLERK: Criminal motions, USA versus Ernest
19	Montevecchi, Daniel Persico, John Cioffoletti, Edward
20	Garafola, Daniel Lev, Eugene Lombardo, Lawrence Ray and
21	Abraham Salaman,
22 ;	Counsel, please state your appearances.
23	MR. ROSEN: Good morning, Your Honor, Michael Roser
24	for Mr. Garafola.
25	MR. BENFANTE: Joseph Benfante for Mr. Temperino.

```
1
             MR. LICHTMAN: Jeffrey Lichtman and Miranda Fritz for
 2
    Mr. Lev.
 3
             MR. WEINSTEIN: Andrew Weinstein for Mr. Cioffoletti
 4
    appearing on behalf of Mr. LaRossa.
 5
             MR. BREWSTER:
                            Richard Brewster on behalf of Eugene
 б
    Lombardo.
 7
             MR. ROTH: Thomas Roth on behalf of Mr. Ray.
             MR. HANSBURY: Brian Hansbury on behalf of
 8
 9
    Mr. Montevecchi.
10
             MR. SMITH: David Smith on behalf of Rocco Basile.
11
    would just like the record to be clear we are not officially
12
    retained for this case. I am appearing to inform Your Honor
    as to what will happen in Mr. Basile's other case, he has
14
    another indictment and in that case we've reached an
15
    agreement, he will be entering a plea of guilty next Wednesday
16
    in front of Judge Pollak. So, I am appearing here to inform
17
    Your Honor that is going to happen in the other case, it will
18
    be covering this case and I just want Your Honor to be aware
19
    of that.
20
             THE COURT:
                         Well, is Mr. Basile contemplate retaining
21
   you for this case?
22
             MR. SMITH:
                         Your Honor, he has, although until the
23
   plea is actually entered into we have not been formally
   retained for this case. I believe once the plea has been
24
```

entered, we'll be retained for this case and the other as

```
well. We are counsel of record for the other case.
 1
             THE COURT:
                         Does Mr. Basile contemplate appearing pro
 3
    se in the interim?
 4
             MR. SMITH:
                         I suppose he could, Your Honor, he is
 5
    here today.
 6
             THE COURT:
                         Would you appear temporarily for
 7
    Mr. Basile?
 8
             MR. SMITH:
                         Yes, Your Honor, I will appear for the
 9
    purposes of this proceeding today in this matter.
10
             THE COURT: Do we have any other appearances that
11
    have to be noted?
12
             MR. CORNGOLD: Eric Corngold for the government,
13
    Your Honor.
14
             THE COURT: All right. I take it everybody is
15
    ready --
16
             MR. GIANNINI: Joseph Giannini for Daniel Persico.
17
    Jr.
18
             THE COURT: Do we have everybody now?
19
             THE CLERK:
                         Larry Berman had called, he will not be
20
    present today but he had joined in the motions.
21
           . THE COURT: What I think would be a sensible way of
   proceeding would be to deal with the motions which raise
22
23
   discrete issues, for example, with respect to the money
   laundering counts. I think I'm correct in saying that the
24
```

motions relating to the money laundering counts were filed by

```
Mr. Cioffoletti, Mr. Lev and Mr. Montevecchi. Why don't we
 1
    deal with those counts and then we can proceed to the others
 2
 3
    so we don't have everybody standing around with respect to
 4
    motions that they have no interest in or haven't made.
 5
             So, why don't we proceed in that fashion, why don't
    I hear the money laundering counts, the motions filed by
 6
    Mr. Cioffoletti, Mr. Lev and Mr. Montevecchi.
                                                    I'll hear
    the movants, I'll hear the government in response with respect
 8
    to those and then we'll move on to the next one,
 9
10
             MR. ROSEN: Could I make a personal request, Your
    Honor, I don't mean to interfere with my colleagues. I have a
11
12
    medical situation uptown at around 11:30, 12:00, so if I could
13
    be taken next in order on Mr. Garafola's motions, I would
14
    personally appreciate it.
15
            THE COURT:
                         Well, as I understand it, Mr. Garafola's
    motions are simply a motion to sever.
16
17
             MR. ROSEN:
                         Correct.
18
             THE COURT: And you want a suppression?
19
             MR. ROSEN: Yes, sir, so I'll be prepared to argue
20
    those.
21
             THE COURT:
                         Well, there are a couple of severance
22
    motions, Mr. Lev, Mr. Nagel and Mr. Ray made severance
    motions. We can do those first and then we can move to the
23
    money laundering.
24
25
```

Well, I appreciate that.

MR. ROSEN:

THE COURT: Okay.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. CORNGOLD: Judge, could I ask if I could sort of move closer towards the center and use the podium.

THE COURT: Why don't we hear the severance motions of Mr. Lev, Mr. Garafola, Mr. Nagel and Mr. Ray.

MR. BENFANTE: Your Honor, the other counsel will stand back?

THE COURT: Yes.

Mr. Rosen, do you want to start?

MR. ROSEN: Yes, I'd like to, Your Honor, please and most respectfully, I've put in papers suggesting that the law is very clear in this case of Mr. Garafola that he should be considered in Your Honor's sound discretion for getting a severance but it starts with the fact that he's not even properly joined, most respectfully, under Rule 8 in that as I understand Rule 8, that you have to be indicted, the counts that you're in have to have some connection or relationship, as the rule says, if they are alleged to have participated in the same series of acts or transactions constituting offenses and here if Your Honor looks and you see the chart that we prepared of the indictment, the government prepared of the indictment, Mr. Garafola is in the last two counts, an extortion count and a conspiracy to extort, that has no relationship, in my humble opinion, to the core, the essence of this indictment which is a stock fraud case which basically

.25

alleges that there were entrepreneurs, that there were brokers, that there were nominees all with the central core purpose in an enterprise which Mr. Garafola is not named in to rig the price of four companies, the stock of those companies, to put this money offshore and then to reap the benefits and there's even some allegation that certain nefarious people are enlisted to offer protection to this enterprise and Mr. Garafola is not even named in that. He's on the back end in Counts Nineteen and Twenty I believe in some discrete and different allegation.

And just under Rule 8 there is no connection in fact or in law, certainly not in the indictment, Judge Glasser, that links this conduct of Mr. Garafola to the securities fraud. He's not named as having any interest in the companies, he's not named as a nominee or that he's going to get a piece of the pie. Everyone else -- I'm not saying the allegations are true but they did not make any such allegations against Mr. Garafola. He's off there, you know, in the back discretely and I referred, of course, in my papers to Your Honor's decision in Upton and to Judge Block's decision in Montgomery that sets forth the eight criteria.

I'm not just moving, Judge Glasser, because there will be a disparity of proof, there clearly will be where maybe Mr. Garafola's trial could last three days or five days or one week and doesn't need, notwithstanding Mr. Corngold's

stretch, all this talk about securities fraud and offshore accounts and brokers and, my goodness, this is -- and I hate to say this but this is a garden variety stock fraud with a little bit of alleged organized crime but Mr. Garafola is not named in that part of the indictment that says people from organized crime, these buzz words, were used to protect this enterprise. He's not even named in that and he's not even named in the enterprise, so I think even under Rule 8 and I think that gets me somewhere, under Zafiro because Zafiro assumes that you're properly joined under Rule 8 and I say Counts -- what is it, Nineteen and Twenty.

THE COURT: Yes.

11.

MR. ROSEN: Sir, are not properly joined certainly as to Mr. Garafola and the cases, the two cases that the government cites in its brief, I think it is the Scarpa case and I think this Court is pretty familiar with most of these citations, you're talking about somebody that's an integral part of the central core of the crime. Here Mr. Garafola has no connection in this indictment with what this case is about and that's stock fraud.

Judge, what that brings me to and I guess there's always a first even after 36 years, I did not receive the motions made by Mr. Roth, my co-counsel, who represents Mr. Ray, I didn't know until last week or the week before that Mr. Ray has made a motion for also a severance claiming that

1 he is a government informant or was a government informant and that my client allegedly threatened his life. 2 I learned that 3 when I read Mr. Corngold's answer to the motions and I wondered, well, what's going on here. I called Mr. Roth, he 4 was very gracious and he faxed me and sent me his motion 5 They were filed I think in November, I got them last Clearly, Your Honor, if you want to talk about trial rights or prejudice under trial rights, clearly if Mr. Ray and Mr. Garafola are left in this case, they just can't go to 10 trial together.

It looks like from Mr. Roth's moving memorandum that Mr. Ray contemplates taking the stand, defending himself and testifying that Mr. Garafola put a contract out on him which is his position, certainly nothing we acknowledge or agree with but I didn't brief that extensively because I just didn't know about it and I'm not blaming anybody but that's just the way it happened. I don't know if there is a policy of not advising co-counsel whose client you've accused of having put out a contract, maybe you don't send him the papers but I didn't get the papers. Again, I'm not blaming Mr. Roth, he's been very cooperative with me since I learned it. At least now I can stand before this Court and say clearly there should be a consideration, the Court should exercise its discretion and sever Mr. Garafola if there's going to be any proof at a trial that Mr. Garafola allegedly put out a contract, as

1.1

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Mr. Ray so succinctly puts it in his moving affidavit.

б

so, I think, Judge, you have the papers and we've taken a lot of time in graphically showing where Mr. Garafola is and isn't and you probably hear this all the time, I'm sure you do, everybody wants a severance. Well, I understand that but it's not a severance in terms of, well, it's easier to get acquitted, it is a severance because he doesn't belong in a securities fraud indictment sitting maybe for a couple of months when there's vast testimony about money laundering which he's not charged with, securities fraud which he's not charged with, RICO which he's not charged with, etc. You've heard it before but this is maybe one of the first times that I really feel candid about saying this to this Court, he just doesn't belong in here under either Rule 8 or Rule 14.

And just on the back part of the motions that I made, the motion for suppression, you've read the papers on that. I thought Your Honor signed an order, I may be mistaken, I don't think so. I thought Your Honor did sign an order, that's what I just want to call to the Court's attention, and I have it, perhaps it got lost in the shuffle, Your Honor, but my belief is that Your Honor signed an order on November 28, 2000, a scheduling order setting down a suppression hearing and I thought, not that I'm asking for it today for several reasons but I thought I had gotten to the initial stage where we were going to have a hearing.

5.

: 7

.16

I think that if Your Honor has some trepidation about that, I can articulate again why I think under this unusual circumstance we should have a hearing even though it is a consensual tape and I've never done that before, move to suppress a consensual tape but I've just learned, again, maybe I'm just not in the loop as I used to be, Judge Glasser, but I just learned that there are extensive electronic surveillance of Mr. Garafola that I haven't been afforded and I'm going to talk to Mr. Corngold about that, I'm not going to waste everybody's time but, again, it may be that may have been the source of how come this agent and this undercover happened to show up where Mr. Garafola was one morning.

But I think the question of severance, Judge, is paramount in my mind at this moment and I would ask Your Honor if you have any questions about our application for the severance, I think in my brief career this is the best factual and legal basis I've seen for a severance in a case such as this. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Corngold, do you want to respond when all the severance motions are made or do you want to respond to each as they're made?

MR. CORNGOLD: Let me respond, I think it actually makes sense to respond particularly to Mr. Garafola's severance motion, though I do think that the issues that the other defendants raise touch on that.

2

3

4

5

. 6

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

If the Court will indulge me, let me just take a minute or two to describe how the U.S. Bridge of New York fraud evidence and money laundering evidence fits together and fits in with Mr. Garafola, the charges against Mr. Garafola. The U.S. Bridge of New York was one of the four say central securities manipulation, securities fraud that are charged in this indictment that this enterprise is alleged to have manipulated and then laundered the proceeds of. Bridge of New York is owned by Mr. Polito who the indictment alleges is a Gambino associate and the government would prove that he's closely connected to Mr. Garafola who is a Gambino soldier. Mr. Polito owns the company, as the indictment alleges; Mr. Lombardo, another defendant in the case who's alleged to be a Bonanno associate, brought Mr. Ray in to the deal, to the conspiracy. The idea was that to facilitate the U.S. Bridge of New York manipulation, to make it a stock that could be sold and could be manipulated, there was the idea that it would be useful to have bonding. U.S. Bridge of New York was a construction company and the bonding would permit -- would arguably permit U.S. Bridge of New York to bid on larger contracts. Mr. Lombardo, the alleged Bonanno associate, brought Mr. Ray in to be bribed, basically to get \$100,000 to pay a bribe to achieve the bonding. Mr. Polito pays the bribe, the U.S. Bridge of New York IPO happens, the manipulation happens but the bonding doesn't occur.

. 8

. 10

happens is, and this is where Mr. Garafola comes into the picture, Mr. Garafola on behalf of Mr. Polito begins to seek to extort Mr. Ray, I mean the White Rock Partners, seeks to get the money back that Mr. Polito spent and there will be evidence about the extortion, that's the last two counts in the indictment, and the events sort of culminate in this meeting at a diner where Mr. Garafola is there and Mr. Garafola's claim to this money, his attempt to extort this money is essentially arbitrated, if you will, by other organized crime figures. Mr. Lombardo is there, the Bonanno associate; Mr. Montevecchi who is alleged to be a Genovese soldier is there representing the White Rock Partners. And the extortion is essentially arbitrated there.

Now, why then is this extortion relevant and why is it -- why should it be part of the entire case? Well, it goes to the heart of the U.S. Bridge of New York securities fraud. In order to prove the extortion, we're going to have to show the bribe, the purpose of the bribe, what Mr. Garafola's claim to the money is and how that works, so that's all going to be there. Plus, and this is really maybe the more important point, the indictment as a whole alleges that there's this illegal enterprise and in order for this illegal enterprise to operate, they need the organized crime people who are alleged in the indictment to protect, to arbitrate disputes, to resolve problems because they can't go to the SEC when they've

got problems, they can't go to the FBI when they've got

problems. So, the indictment alleges a series of times when

the White Rock Partners use their organized crime connections,

Mr. Coppa, Mr. Montevecchi, Mr. Persico, Mr. Lombardo, to

protect them, to arbitrate disputes, to show their power as

opposed to the power from the other side.

Here Mr. Garafola, who is, as I said, alleged to be a Gambino soldier and that's why this event, this extortion and the resolution of the extortion is at the center of the kind of conduct that goes on in this indictment, it is one of the key moments that these -- that the enterprise needed to use their organized crime associates to resolve the dispute. So, that's what it is doing there, that's why it meets the requirements of Rule 8. It's completely tied in to this U.S. Bridge of New York manipulation and that's why, respectfully, we don't believe it makes sense to sever the extortion out.

MR. ROSEN: Can I just say a few words in response?

If this alleged extortion is so vital to the U.S. Bridge counts, why isn't Mr. Garafola in the U.S. Bridge securities frauds, conspiracy to commit securities frauds, money laundering of U.S. Bridge funds if it is so vital. It is not vital. The IPO was out already. I mean, in other words, if Mr. Garafola went out and stole a car to get to this meeting, is that part of the conspiracy. If he's vital, he would be in the enterprise, he would be in the RICO.

This is a discrete and separate situation, Judge Glasser, that will cause Mr. Garafola to sit there for weeks, months of securities money laundering transactions having nothing, nothing to do with him and, most respectfully, and I'm not one to point fingers and I'm not, the indictment does describe, it does allege A, B and C and D are alleged organized crime figures enlisted to protect and promote this fraud. Mr. Garafola is not named. Mr. Corngold left out a name. He mentioned a bunch of names, you notice he did not name Mr. Garafola as being someone allegedly brought in to the enterprise for the muscle, no. So, the indictment doesn't even put him into this and I think that the prejudice is so severe and so overwhelming in a case such as this that we meet all the criteria for the Court to exercise its discretion and sever Mr. Garafola.

MR. CORNGOLD: Judge, I didn't talk about the Ray aspect of the motions, I don't know if the Court wants me to now or not.

THE COURT: I'll hear Mr. Roth first. I would note, however, that in paragraph ten of the indictment which is captioned The Enterprise Mr. Garafola is not mentioned as one of the --

MR. CORNGOLD: That's correct and Mr. Rosen is correct that the government doesn't allege that Mr. Garafola is one of the alleged organized crime people who are

HOLLY DRISCOLL, CSR

protecting the enterprise. The indictment alleges essentially that Mr. Garafola was acting on behalf of Mr. Polito, the owner of U.S. Bridge of New York, one of the manipulated stocks and that that's the role that he played. So there's no dispute that Mr. Garafola -- Mr. Garafola clearly is not alleged to be a member of the RICO enterprise, he's not in the substantive or the RICO conspiracy charge but the Court is familiar with the numerous cases, some of which we cited, that hold that you don't have to be a charged RICO defendant to be properly joined or to be properly tried under Rule 14 and I think that the Scarpa case is a good example of that.

MR. ROSEN: Okay -- I don't want to say anymore.

THE COURT: Before we leave this I was curious about your footnote ten which refers to the Casamento case on page 36 of your memorandum.

MR. CORNGOLD: Yes.

THE COURT: Is there anything that has occurred since you prepared this memorandum which would make that footnote of more than passing relevance at this stage so far as the severance motion is concerned?

MR. CORNGOLD: I think I described another point in the memorandum, the ongoing plea negotiations. I can represent to the Court that the government has -- three defendants have pleaded guilty, one is scheduled to plead guilty next week. The government has agreements in principle

with six other defendants and we're working out the details of the plea agreement. We anticipate though, of course, defendants -- I mean the negotiations may not go exactly the way that the government anticipates but it's my firm anticipation that by the end of February there will be between six and nine defendants who are left in the indictment and because of that that obviously meets the Casamento numbers but I can't say today that if we're ten or under.

THE COURT: What effect would all that have upon an informed determination of these motions to sever?

MR. CORNGOLD: Well --

1.0

11.

. 12

13

.14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: The question, Mr. Corngold, is if these prospective developments would have more than passing relevance to this severance motion, then it might be prudent for the Court to defer making a determination with respect to those severance motions.

MR. CORNGOLD: That's what I was going to propose,
Your Honor. The Court has been very indulgent with all the
parties in this case. What I believe is -- I will represent
that by the end of February, beginning of March the government
will have finished its plea negotiations and what I would
propose is a time in mid-March, early to mid-March by which
the Court could rule on the severance motions as a whole and
also set a trial date. I would suggest though I do believe
that and we have to get to the Shvarts issue that may have

something to do with the scheduling.

THE COURT: Well, my concern is also I think it is Section 3161, maybe subdivision (j), somewhere around that, it is part of the Speedy Trial Act which I think imposes some limitation upon the determination of motions and I think it might be that withholding a determination until some time in mid-March may collide with, I think it is (j).

MR. CORNGOLD: Yes.

THE COURT: The thought just occurs to me as I'm discussing this with you, I may be wrong about the letter.

MR. CORNGOLD: I believe, Your Honor, that the provision provides 30 days after the motion is completely briefed and argued though not -- it's really been a long time since I've looked at it, but not as a requirement but as a presumption.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CORNGOLD: And I think that given the reasons that I've described it makes sense under the (h)(8) provision for the Court to -- I'm bad with the letters.

THE COURT: It is (h)(8)(A) I think but I'm just raising that because I was curious about that footnote, it may be that all of this would be academic, I may be able to decide it without even considering Casamento.

Insofar as the severance motion -- the suppression motion, it may be that I issued that order, Mr. Rosen, I

4

. 15

generally do as a matter of course with respect to suppression motions but I will tell you now that I will deny it primarily on the basis of United States versus Gilette and also because I think the bases upon which you make that motion are so purely speculative that I don't think a suppression hearing is warranted. I'll deny that motion.

MR. ROSEN: Thank you.

.10.

. . 12

THE COURT: Mr. Ray, insofar as your severance motion is concerned, that's been submitted, I'll deal with that.

MR. SMITH: Your Honor, David Smith on behalf of Rocco Basile. Your Honor, given the posture that Mr. Basile is in, as I explained to Your Honor before, I would ask that we be excused. These matters are no longer relevant to him assuming he is pleading guilty on Wednesday.

THE COURT: I think that's correct.

MR. CORNGOLD: Yes, I agree.

THE COURT: By all means.

Mr. Roth.

MR. ROTH: Thank you. Your Honor, in terms of the severance motion, I adopt many of the arguments that Mr. Rosen has made. I think if there are two defendants in this case that most warrant a severance, they are undoubtedly the two defendants that are not charged in the RICO count. There are 19 defendants here, 17 charged with RICO, the only two that are not are Mr. Rosen's client and my client, Mr. Ray. And I

11.

.12.

think Mr. Rosen is also correct that my client and Mr. Rosen's client warrant a severance from one another because of the unique circumstances that these defendants find themselves.

Your Honor, you can tell from my papers that my client is uniquely situated here. He not only cooperated with the FBI for a very extensive period of time on all sorts of matters but also cooperated with the FBI in this particular case against at least one defendant who will be sitting in the courtroom with him, Mr. Garafola. As a matter of fact, at one point and I think it was in 1996 the government engineered a meeting between my client and Mr. Garafola that was at the behest of the FBI, it was covered by the FBI, it wasn't recorded apparently but that meeting exists.

Now, the only reason that my client cooperated at all was because at some point in 1996 the FBI came to my client and made certain allegations about threats that were being made on his life, so at that point he was in a very, very difficult position and more out of self-preservation than anything else he decided to cooperate with the FBI and did so including in this case.

And we've also interposed a public authority defense here and I've served a notice on the government of that. Your Honor, my concern with respect to Mr. Ray outside of the obvious, his unique circumstances, is the fact that even if all of the pleas that Mr. Corngold conjures here, even if they

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

all occur, this is going to be a very, very lengthy trial, 1 literally months I would imagine because we're talking about not only a RICO conspiracy and an enterprise but we're talking about four or five or six different conspiracies, we're talking about four different securities conspiracies, an extortion conspiracy, a money laundering conspiracy and, quite frankly, Mr. Ray in essence is involved in none of them. know he's alleged to be part of the U.S. Bridge conspiracy but the U.S. Bridge conspiracy at its core is a stock manipulation My client had nothing to do with stock manipulation, he had nothing to do with U.S. Bridge. He was sought out by U.S. Bridge as an intermediary to go to a bonding company to get a bond and the allegation is that he was given money and that my client got money and in turn was supposed to bribe somebody in the bonding company. That is very, very attenuated from that securities fraud scheme that he's charged Just like the extortion conspiracy that Mr. Garafola is involved in, in my view, is very, very, very attenuated.

My concern is that we're going to be sitting here and, by the way, about a month and a half ago I called Mr. Corngold and asked him the same question that Your Honor did, how many defendants do we have left in this thing, I'm making a severance motion, how is this sorting out and he told me, well, I think a month and a half ago, we've got three pleas. Well, a month and a half later we have three pleas. Ţ

4

5

6

. 7

8

9

10

11

.12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

know he's very optimistic about all of this happening but there's a good possibility I believe, he's been trying to get these pleas for ten months, this has been going on since March of the year 2000 and up to this point in ten months he's come up with three pleas. This may well be a case where we end up with 14 or 15 defendants in this case and we might have a four month trial and the evidence against Mr. Ray, if Your Honor severed Mr. Ray, could be introduced in a three or four day He is involved in one transaction, a series of about two, maybe three at the most meetings that all occurred in There are a number of witnesses that the government 1995. would put on, it could all be done in two or three, maybe four or five days at the most. I would like not to be in a situation where we're sitting here month after month after month where his name is not mentioned and that's going to happen because he's not involved in any of these sophisticated manipulation schemes, he's not involved in any money laundering schemes, any offshore accounts or anything. involved in a very finite, very discrete transaction which could be handled with a minimum number of witnesses and the entire picture could be developed within a week.

So, for that reason, Your Honor, even if there are pleas in the case, I believe he should be severed plus we have the public authority defense which, quite frankly, involves my client and no one else. We're going to be off on a frolic of

2

3

5

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

1.7

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

our own in this case, Your Honor, if Your Honor permits the evidence which is going to require me to call a number of the FBI agents as hostile witnesses who supervised my client and who made certain promises and guarantees to him. something that has nothing to do with anybody else in this courtroom. And, by the way, Your Honor, in order for us to develop his defense of public authority, we're going to have to develop why he became an informant in the first place and that, unfortunately, is going to reflect very negatively on Mr. Rosen's client, I think it is unavoidable and I think it's, you know, I'm not here preaching on Mr. Rosen's client's behalf, Mr. Rosen can do that better than I, but it does impact on his client in a very, very negative way and I don't see how the two of them could possibly be tried together provided Your Honor permits the public authority defense which I think, quite frankly, Your Honor, is inevitable here.

MR. CORNGOLD: See, I've had many conversations with Mr. Roth about this public authority defense and I still have to say, respectfully, that I just don't see, I don't see how it can stand. The conduct that Mr. Ray is alleged to have engaged in in this indictment is in 1995. At best what Mr. Roth has is that some time after all that conduct was done in 1996 Mr. Ray got hearsay information that there may be a contract out about him by Mr. Garafola and as a result, he decided to cooperate. There's no -- I guess I just don't see

6

7

8

10

11

12

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

how his decision to cooperate in '96 or his attempts to cooperate or his alleged attempts to cooperate in 1996 can somehow retroactively affect whether he did the conduct in '95 or not. So, with all respect, as I said, the government will move to preclude this public authority defense and I truly don't see how it can possibly be relevant.

So, what the unique circumstances are here, even if somehow Mr. -- this hearsay information that there's a threat one year after the fact on Mr. Ray's life somehow came in, as far as I can see, it would be admissible evidence against both -- against Mr. Garafola, to go back to Mr. Garafola's severance motion, if Mr. Garafola is making threats a year later because of a deal gone bad because of relating to the extortion, it is relevant evidence. So, if it's admissible, it is relevant both for the case against Mr. Garafola and the case against Mr. Ray. Zafiro makes clear that the idea of a severance because evidence is going to be introduced is only applicable if the evidence is going to be introduced against one defendant that's inadmissible against another defendant. Neither Mr. Garafola nor Mr. Ray have made any argument that this evidence would be admissible for one case but not admissible for the other case but, frankly, I don't see how that evidence could ever come in to begin with. So, I just don't see how this after the fact cooperation is relevant to I don't see how this threat evidence is relevant

1 only for one defendant and not for another defendant. is somehow relevant or his attempts to cooperate, it is really 2 a garden variety situation which happens all the time where 3 defendants seek to cooperate after the fact, maybe make proffer statements and then for whatever reason decide not to cooperate and go to trial. There's nothing unusual about that 6 here.

THE COURT: Mr. Roth, if what I'm hearing from Mr. Corngold is correct that the public authority basis or defense basis is predicated upon conduct which comes after the conduct which is alleged in this indictment, then how would that be at all relevant if it were offered and if a motion in limine were to be made, I'm not deciding it now, it hasn't been made, but for purposes of your argument, what would the relevance of that evidence be?

MR. ROTH: Well, Judge, let me just add a few facts which I think are relevant and which I alluded to in my papers but I neglected to add orally. My client did not start cooperating until 1996. After he did cooperate he was fully debriefed about everything that happened in 1995 by the FBI on numerous occasions.

THE COURT: This was in 1996?

In 1996. He was told by the FBI that if MR, ROTH: he continued to cooperate and his cooperation was extensive after 1996 and did include matters within this indictment, he

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

2.1

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

was told that he would not only not be prosecuted, he wouldn't have to testify. That promise I would suggest by the FBI is highly relevant on a public authority defense and he cooperated with the express promise by the FBI that if he did so and, in fact, was under the impression that he was risking his life while he was doing it, he wouldn't be prosecuted on this case. The FBI and the United States Attorney's Office then reneged on that promise and, therefore, he was indicted I guess in 2000 and he finds himself here today.

His cooperation was very extensive in this case. Mr. Corngold tries to create the impression that by the time he cooperated this case was over. That's not true. with Mr. Garafola in this case surveilled by the FBI in this case. He went to Russia on behalf of the FBI in this case to bring Mr. Felix Sater, an unindicted co-conspirator and cooperator with the government, an individual who is going to testify, he went to Russia at the behest of the FBI to bring him back to the United States. Now, the FBI has conveniently lost all records. I've requested in discovery pursuant to Rule 16 all records of his cooperation, 302s. They don't have anything but his cooperation did exist, we can prove it independently and he was promised a walk on this case which he did not get.

THE COURT: Mr. Roth, I'm just thinking aloud, if what you say is correct, is there some basis for a motion by

you to dismiss the indictment against Mr. Ray by way of enforcing a promise which you believe you can establish or by way of enforcing a promise that he would not be called as a witness?

MR. ROTH: I mean I already know what the government's answer is, Your Honor; their response is he didn't tell them the truth, therefore, he violated the agreement, therefore, he was prosecuted.

THE COURT: Well, I don't know what the government's answer is, all I know is what I'm hearing hear from you, Mr. Roth, but I have a recollection going back nearly twenty years, it was the first major criminal case that I had, it was the Cunningham case, president of the union and two co-defendants and as I recall it, there was a gentleman whose name I can't remember who was promised by the government that in the event he provided information, he would not be called as a witness and then was subpoenaed and a motion was made to quash the subpoena which was argued rather vigorously and I granted that motion having found that there was such a promise which causes me to think that if everything you say is true and there was some agreement, maybe you have some remedy with respect to that.

MR. ROTH: Judge, I will concede --

THE COURT: It might be worth testing.

MR. ROTH: I will concede two things, Your Honor;

HOLLY DRISCOLL, CSR

10.

.3

7.

: 11

: 12

number one, that agreement was obviously not in writing or I'd be in a position --

THE COURT: It is not a statute of frauds problem.

MR. ROTH: And number two, the United States
Attorney's Office clearly at the time it was made was not a
party to that promise. So, I hear what Your Honor is saying
and perhaps I'll supplement my pretrial motions if Your Honor
would permit.

THE COURT: What you're saying, Mr. Roth, reflects rather seriously and badly upon a government agency, I mean I hear this very frequently from defense counsel that the government is acting in a rather unlawful, venal, dishonest corrupt way, that argument is almost standard in many cases which I hear by defense counsel and if there is some merit to that, then perhaps the Court ought to be given an opportunity to determine whether there is or isn't some merit to that. But, in any event, if there's nothing else that you want to add, I'll permit Mr. Corngold.

MR. CORNGOLD: If I could just say three things about what Mr. Roth said. First, the converse of what the Court is saying which I think is clear is that even if there is a motion to be made to compel the enforcement of a contract or having to do with the government's misbehavior here, that's just not jury evidence, that's not a jury question, it is a court question and it goes -- it doesn't go at all to the

issue of guilt or innocence in this case.

THE COURT: Well, it's not a question of guilt or innocence, we're dealing with a severance motion.

4 MR. CORNGOLD: That's correct though it is also tied in to the discovery motion and it is relevant to the severance 5 motion because the premise of the motion or part of the premise of the motion is there's going to be all of this ugly evidence introduced that only relates to Mr. Ray that arguably is damaging to Mr. Garafola and it's our position simply that this evidence is just not admissible evidence in a trial, either a joint trial or a severed trial. I just want to say two other things, I think we've said in the papers but just to make it clear, it is simply not true that the government sent Mr. Ray to Russia to bring Mr. Sater back and it is simply not true that the government conveniently lost all the records. The government has disclosed to Mr. Roth all the relevant 302s that have to do with debriefings that occurred in this '96 period about these matters and it's just important I think for the government to say that those two statements are just not true.

> THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MR. ROTH: Thank you, Judge, no, nothing.

THE COURT: That motion is submitted. I think that's the only motion you made.

MR. ROTH: No, that's not true, Your Honor, I have a

25

1

2

3

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

19

20

21

22

23